NEW YORK HERALD MONDAY SLETENGER IL 1871 -TRIPLE SURET.

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAR-BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ava-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broatway, corner 39th st. -Perform-ances afternoon and evening-EAST LYNNE. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - A . BIP TO RICHMOND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Scondway, between Prince and Houston ats. - The DRAMA OF FULLY, Matthewal ? GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sile Av. and 23d st. -LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. No. 730 Broadway. -- KELLY

FIFTH AVENUE TH ATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -WALLACK'S THEATER. Secondary and 13th street.-GLORE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- NEGRO ECCENTRE

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway. - NYORO ACTS - BURLEQUE, BALLET, &c. PARK THEATRE, brooklyn, -THE COMEDY OF HELF. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway .-- THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES.

BRYANT'S NEW OFERA HOUSE, Bd st., between 6th and 7th ave. BRYANT'S MINSTREES. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. NEGRO BOLENTROITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourieenth street.-Vocal AN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORS THOMAS' TWENTY-LIGHTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, corner

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, -VA-

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, September 11, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The Triple Affiance: The New Eastern Question; A Poiss Kingdom to be Breeded; Entente Corollate Between Germany and Austria—Almost a "Westfield." An Engine Smash t poa the Coney Island Steamer Norwaik—The Sound Murder—The Solders Reannon at Wheeling—Poilines in the Westfield ordinary.—Fluefishing Extraordinary.—Fluefishing Extraordinary. ordinary.

where; the rarson of Lessons to the Popular Sub-jects; the Parson Lessons to the Popular Sub-Jammany's Turmoils and Troubles; the Value and Need of a Saviour; Infidelity of the Age; Discourses by the Rev. Drs. Armitage and Thompson, Rev. Messrs. Dunham and Pui-man, Rev. Fythers MoNeirny and Hecker and

5-Rengious (Continued from Fourth Page)-

Bengious (Continued from Fourth Page)—
"Bishop" Snow on his Muscle—Literature:
Criticisms of New Books; Literary Chi Chat;
New Publications Received—Art Matters—
Japan: Rescue of European Captives in Corea;
Documents Clearing to the Mystery of the
Loss of the Brig General Sherman—A Bold
Jersey Burglar Gaged—Coart Calendars—
Shandley for Register.
—Editorials: Leading Article, "Our National
Finances—the Incapacity of Secretary Boutwell"—Amusement announcements.
—Editorials: Continued from Sixth page)—Personal Inteligence—News from France, Spain,
Rome, England, Germany, Belgium and Turkey—The Mexican Pirates: Full Account of the
Athack upon American Shipping in the Gui of
Mexico—The Revere Disaster: Verdict of
the Coroner's Jury in the Railroad Accident—
The Episcopal Johns in Chicago—The Indson Church War—Misce Inneous Telegrams—
Locar intelligence—Masse and the Drama—
Muscai Review—dusiness Notices.

The Maired assigners Correspondence

Musical Review—Business Notices.

8—The Madrid Systery: Curious Correspondence
Concerning the Assassination of General Print;
Charges Against Friends of Montpenster: a
Voice from the Lungeon; the Conspiracy to
Elevate the Dake De Montpenster to the Throne
of Spain—Lournalistic Notes.

partic the Part is anothersist to the Phrone of Spain—Journalistic Notes.

9—The Turf: The Great Fertermance of Goldsmith Maid—Brooklyn Amairs—Rellef for the Band—Another Fire-Saving Station—A Coloice Bigamist—A Newark Mystery—Financial and Commercial Reports—Custom House Receipts—Marriages and Deaths—Advertise-

ments.

News from Washington—John Slidell's Will—
Foreign Topics—Foreign Miscellaneous Items—
Foreign Personal Gossip—Aquatics—Sinpping
Intelligence—Advertisements.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS VINDICATED. - A postmistress in Virginia has been arrested on a charge of using cancelled stamps. First case of the kind on record.

THE BOSTON Traveller objects to Lynch law and the formation of vigilance committees, but says "garroting is more common in Boston than it should be." Where are the famous Boston police?

Tor Postov Trura sustains Butler for Gov. ernor of Masachusetts. That sounds like the old times of Governors Boutwell and Banks, when the Times of that day was a sort of quasi-organ of the Massachusetts coalition.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE cries out in political paroxysm that there is "blood on the face of the moon." There have been, unfortunately, too many moonstruck people in Memphis lately.

Two ASPIRANTS for the republican nomingtion for Governor of Massachusetts-Dr. Loring and General Butler-are addressing public assemblages, one on agriculture, the other on politics-one on the subject of raising corn. the other on "raising Cain."

THE ATLANTA Sun ("A. H. S.") is making matters no better among the democracy by charging the authorship of the pamphlet entitled "Concession, or How the Lost Cause May be Regained," upon the "New Departurists." That is the "unkindest cut of all."

THE CHICAGO Tribune states that "The American Syndicate, or How to Live on the Debts you Owe," is the title of a forthcoming comedy, composed by Jay Cooke, Esq., and dedicated to Secretary Boutwell. It is not announced where this comedy will be brought out. The Tribune takes a facetious turn now and then.

THE BURLINGTON (Iowa) Hawk-Eye is endeavoring to make capital in favor of the re-election of Senator Harlan, by showing where his opponents, J. F. Wilson and William B. Allison, are connected with sundry railroad corporations in the State. This is a poor electioneering dodge. What would lowa have been without the Magnificent system of Western rallroads, the benefits of which she has received so bountiful a share?

The agents and friends of the Secretary of the Treasury and the partisans of the administration, are continually ringing in our ears the same old story about the payment of the debt and the assumed admirable management of the national finances. Telegrams are worked up in Washington to that effect every few days and circulated all over the country, and the mass of the people, who know little of financial matters, are too apt to take the assumptions and muddy statements put forth as facts and as evidence of a wise administration of the Treasury Department. In these efforts to blind the public Secretary Boutwell is assisted by a clique of bankers and speculators who have fattened upon the Treasury, who have become within a few years enormously rich, and who continue to amass riches in handling the public money and securities, These agents, now called "Syndicates," are no more necessary to the Treasury Department than a fifth wheel is to a coach. Of course they are interested in and get well rewarded for puffing the Secretary and his financial management. Let us see what foundation there is for the

pretences of Mr. Boutwell and his friends. First, then, as to the often-repeated boast about paying off rapidly the national debt. Since the Secretary entered the Treasury Department the revenue has been pouring in at the rate of four hundred millions of dollars and upwards a year, and there was when he took office the stupendous surplus of over a bundred millions. All along the income has vastly exceeded the expenditures, a great portion of which income has been in gold from customs. This income has been wrung from the people by excessive and unnecessary taxation. If there be any merit in recommending such a burden to be kept up, in maintaining an army of office-holders to perpetuate it, and to keep the Treasury gorged with dead and unprofitable capital as a temptation for extravagance and jobs, he is en i led to that. F-w, however, will accord him credit for this. Except that he has done all he could do to uphold a burdensome and expensive system of taxation, partly to get a reputation for reducing the debt and partly with a view to protect the manufacturing interests of his own section of country, he has had no more to do with an overflow of money into the Treasury than a lucky heir has in acquiring the fortune which a wealthy father may have left. The wealth, wonderful resources of the country and the industry of the people, have supplied him with the funds which he has not known how to employ profitably. He has had no trouble in getting a revenue. He had only to leave the Treasury chest open and an overwhelming stream continued to pour in without any effort on his part. To use this well and for the hest interests of the country only called for a little ability, but he has falled even in that.

enue which has been lying idle in his hands in the purchase of the debt he would have saved during the period of his administration of the Treasury twenty millions of dollars at least. There was no necessity to hold from a hundred millions to a hundred and thirty millions of unemployed dead capital in the Treasury vaults. For the current requirements of the government the revenue has always been coming in faster and in a larger volume than the amount went out for expenditures. Had every dollar been cleared out of the Treasury any month that Mr. Bou well has been in office there would have been a surplus again the next month. But the Secretary has pretended that an enormous specie reserve of a hundred millions or so was necessary to keep down the premium on gold and to facilitate specie payments. It has had no such effect. Throwing the gold on the market, by the judicious purchase of interest-bearing securities, would have been much more likely to bave reduced the premlum on it and to have brought us nearer a specie basis. He would, as we have said before, soon have had plenty of gold again from the customs, both to meet the demands upon the government and for a surplus. Gold would not have left the country faster under such a policy than it has, and more specie would have been affoat and in the banks. Holding a large reserve in the Treasury is a temptation to excessive importations, extravagant expenditures by the government and jobs in Congress.

In the matter of the loan, or funding the

If Mr. Boutwell had used the surplus rev-

debt at a lower rate of interest, which Mr. Boutwell urged so strenuously upon Congress, he has signally failed. Out of the fifteen hundred millions to be funded only two hundred millions of the five per cents have been taken, if, indeed, it can be said that the amount in the hands of those agents called "Syndicates" has been taken. Admitting that these two hundred millions have been disposed of, after the most extraordinary efforts of the Secretary, and after they had been on the market six months, the cost of conversion through the Syndicate agency and through other costs to the Treasury will make it a transaction of little benefit to the country. As for the balance of the three hundred millions of five per cents, the three hundred millions of four and a half per cents and the seven hundred millions of four per cents, there is no prospect of the Secretary disposing of these. The "Syndicates" may yet slip up in their efforts to place a portion of the two hundred millions, for we do not understand they have made a bona fide purchase of the bonds, at a large cost to the Treasury and damage to the credit of the government. This high-sounding clap-trap name of "Syndicate" means only an agency. The whole business looks like s gigantic job for the benefit of a Treasury ring of bankers and speculators. The Department ought to have been quite as able to dispose of the loan and to transact its own business, without additional cost in its present expensive machinery, as any ring of bankers. The solid financiers of Europe can but look upon this scheme as weak and with distrust. It is unworthy a mighty and rich nation like ours. It is a pettifogging way of transacting the financial business of a great country. If the six per cents to be redeemed. which are now selling in Europe below par in gold, can be exchanged by the Syndicate for the new fives, the Syndicate will, of course, so exchange them, though Mr. Boutwell has led the public to believe that the entire foreign subscription would be in coin. As the Secre-

tary has called in a hundred millions of the

sales of the new uves would furnish him with money to pay for them, he may find himself embarrassed through the action of the Syndicate agency abroad. The whole operation is complicated and appears to have a big job

In all his transactions the Secretary seems to have a greater regard for the interest of corporations, rings of bankers and speculators. or of a certain class, like the New England manufacturers, than for that of the people. In his conflict with the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue his first thought appeared to be to protect great corporations at the expense of the Treasury, and that against the law giving the Commissioner authority for his action. The Secretary suspended the collection of the tax on the New York Central Railroad after the Commissioner bad ordered its collection : revoked the decision of the Commissioner on the tax for the last five months on dividends and coupons; and he otherwise obstructed the efficiency of that officer by giving orders and instructions to supervisors and detectives of internal revenue without the knowledge or consent of the Commissioner. In short, Mr. Boutwell is incapable in the important office he holds, and if the President would save his administration from reprehension he ought to tell the Secretary that his resignation would be acceptable. A thorough change in the financial management of the government is needed, but this cannot be made while Mr. Boutwell is at the head of the Treasury Department. The country wants an abler man-a statesman-in that position, and not a local politician or country lawyer; and it is to be hoped General Grant will look at the matter in this point of view.

The Latest Accident in the Bay.

The explosion on the Norwalk, a Coney Island excursion boat, yesterday, although resulting in no loss of life nor any serious damage to the boat carries a moral lesson with it, and enforces the moral of the Westfield and all previous steamboat explosions in a way that cannot be disregarded. Three steamboat explosions have occurred in the bay within a month ant a half. Two of these have occurred on what may properly be called excursion boats, and on Sundays, the day of all the week when excursion steamers are most heavily freighted with humanity, and when engineers and firemen, and, indeed, all the officers, should be more than ordinarily careful and vigilant. There is no doubt that the great number of excursion boats that find employment and handsome remuneration during the summer months by carrying our working population about our beautiful bay and up our noble rivers, and thus give them the breath of pure salt air that they crave so much, are all as unsafe and rotten, not only in their botlers and engines, as the Westfield and Norwalk, but also in their timbers and stanchions. Those that do not blow up are likely to go to pieces through sheer old age or at the slightest collision or mishap, and it is a providential thing that the time of the year when excursions of this sort are usual is near its close. Inspections and wholesale condemnations of the decayed hulks that now ply in this business should be made at once, and a new fleet of excursion steamers should be built, ready for next summer. One good effect of the Norwalk accident will certainly be that our cour's and juries will have an additional screw put upon their courage, to bring it to the sticking place in the case of the People vs. Vanderbil', Braisted and Company.

THE FULLER DETAILS of the piratical depredations of Mexicaes on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico indicate that the traditional treachery of the race was exercised on this occasion. It seems that the ruscals, to gain a foothold on the bark Brothers, came aboard professing the greatest love and regard for all the crew, and then suddenly, at a given signal, commenced the fight which ended in their retreat and the killing of some eight or ten of them. But the captain, fearing their return in stronger force at nightfall, having no wind. was compelled to take to his boats, and would have perished but for the assistance of the Harvest Home, which had been similarly attacked and had similarly repelled the assault. The details go to show that the United States must take immediate action in the matter.

"THE RIGHT SORT OF RECONSTRUCTION, OF How to Restore Prosperity in the South," appears in the form of a pamphlet issued by the Industrial Association of Georgia, announcing the premium list for the first annual exposition of the association, to be held in Savannah, commencing November 21. The pamphlet comprises sixty pages, and contains a list of premiums for almost every conceivable variety of agricultural products and implements, stock, floriculture, horticulture, domestic manufactures, mechanics, and so on. This is the proper way of regaining the lost cause, and every Southern State should follow the example of Georgia.

THE JURY IN THE REVERE DISASTER have rendered a verdict, placing the direct responsibility of the collision on Conductor Nowland, Engineer Brown and Depot Master Lunt, and by reason of their neglect of all system of signals and gross mismanagement indirectly upon the President and Directors of the railroad. Now let the Massachusetts Grand Jury proceed to indict these persons and the courts proceed to convict and punish them. There ought to be a rivalry between New York and Massachusetts as to which State shall soonest and most severely punish wholesale slaughterers of the people.

VIRGINIA WHEELING INTO LINE,-The American Pomological Society's exhibition in Richmond, Va., last week, revived many interesting historic recollections of the "Old Dominion" in her palmy days-days when nature in her happiest moods lavished her bounteons favors upon her luxuriant bosom. When a country encourages the cultivation of all that is beautiful to the eye and delectable to the palate in the line of fruits the substantials are not a long way off.

A DISTURANCE AT MADRID occurred yes. terday. It appears that the Carlists have responded so readily to the "call" of Don Carlos that thousands of them are now in the Spanish capital, and if these revolutionists had not been quickly suppressed by the local military and civil authorities it is probable a five-twenties on the supposition that the coin | wholesale butchery would have resulted

The Sermons Yesterday.

The sermons in our city churches yesterday, with the exception of that of the Rev. Mr. Pullman, of the Church of Our Saviour, were free from everything like sensation and were devoted almost entirely to doctrine. Notably among the pastors who have returned to their pulpits and their people is the Rev. Dr. Thompson, who celebrated his home coming by a discourse on the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, taking the words of St. Paul to the Romans as his text. With the exception of the somewhat illogical deduction that Paul did not want to build on another man's foundation-a point which, when put in Dr. Thompson's straightforward way, means more than the Apostle intendedthe discourse was eminently full of the qualities which Paul carried with him. Armitage preached at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church on forgiveness of sins. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the sermon was by Father McNeirny, the subject of his discourse being the necessity of preparation for death; the Rev. S. F. Dunham preached on the birth of Christ at Christ church, in Fifth avenue, and Father Hecker discoursed on holy faith at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth street. Father Hecker's sermon was peculiarly beautiful and interesting. He bewailed the infidelity of our time, declaring that all trath is in harmony and that the Scriptures are the source of all truth. If men imagine otherwise, he said, they pursue a science falsely so-called, and he concluded with an appeal for the gift of faith. The only exception to the doctrinal discourses, as we before remarked, was the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Pullman, which was full of anathemas against the persons charged with frauds upon the city. His discourse was not only a political sermon, but a thorough political speech, calculated to bring the Gospel into contempt. Pulnit cries of "this is the last time to adjust our wrongs" cannot do much good and they must do harm. The public accounts are not proper subjects for Christian thoughts on Sunday, and this kind of worldly preaching does more to encourage the sinful worldliness Pastor Pullman complains of than political debauchery.

The Brooklyn churches, not having Tammany to discontent their pastors, were blessed with s rmons like most of those preached in this city. The Rev. A. H. Partridge, of the Brdford avenue Episcopal church, preached a plain doctrinal sermon on the river of God's pleasure, and the Rev. James Beecher, who filled the Plymouth pulpit, confined himself to a discourse on confessing Christ. The only incident of the day was the strong language of Father Moran, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in reference to the solemnization of a marriage in his church of a man who was already married. In view of the free-love tendencies of the age the sanctity of marriage is a subject which needs more attention from the clergy, and Father Moran's practical way of meeting the question is worthy of much commendation. The temple "Beth Elohim" was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

In both cities the Sabbath was devoted for the most part to the teachings of religiou, and the HERALD this morning reflects the good words which were heard in the churches.

A Little Breeze in the Navy Department. It appears that certain line officers of the Navy, not liking the course of Surgeon General Wood in the efforts that have been made to equalize the rank of the staff officers with that of the line, have been making strenuous efforts | which we refer. Some points naturally follow: to get the Surgeon General removed. Of course, they are aided by those who want to have the position and their friends. It is natural that Surgeon General Wood and other staff officers should make an effort to improve their rank, and while it might not prove useful to the service to concede what they want, their action to that end is not a cause for personal hostility on the part of line officers or of removal by the department. The present Surgeon General has had great experience, and his efficiency is acknowledged. The bureau of which he is the chief was, previous to his administration, a mere fiscal one: but he has given it a professional character and extended its usefulness. But those who want his place or are personally inimical to him will not consider that. A nice question arises, however, as to the tenure of the office. The chiefs of bureaus are civil appointments of the President and Senate under a law which says they shall hold office for four years. The Surgeon General has held his but two years. Though he may have reached the age of retirement from active service in the navy, that would not appear to affect the legal term of his commission in the civil appointment of chief of a Bureau. Altogether, there may be another muddle growing out of this breeze among naval officers with regard to the tenure of office, without any necessity for it in this case, unless the President puts his foot down and refuses to sanction the removal of Surgeon General Wood.

MR. SEWARD AT BERLIN.-Mr. Seward's progress round the world has at last brought him to Berlin, where he will probably have an opportunity of conversing with Bismarck on the arts of war and statesmanship. The conversation of these men, who practically held the reins of power in the two great conflicts of modern times, could not fall to be interesting. If the German Chancellor is inclined to talk he will not find the American statesman averse to it.

"HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?" was once the burden of a rallying political song. The election takes place there to-day; but the interest felt therein is so slight that, beyond the bare statement of the fact, scarcely anything remains worth recording. The republicans will, probably, however, have a chance for a little hurrabing, as they did in the case of California, and the democrats may congratulate themselves, in their present muddle, that the returns are no worse.

THE CLERICAL PARTY IN ROME have determined on having a grand demonstration at Rome on the 20th instant. What they expect to achieve by it is not stated in our despatch : but the inference to be drawn from the information, that the "reds" are getting up a counter demonstration, is that a disturbance will certainly result from the move ment.

The Assassination of General Prim. By our Madrid letter, in another column, it will be seen that the assassination of General Prim is not so much a mystery in the Spanish capital as the world, having regard to the onor of Spain and the patriotism of her people, will suppose it should be. Indeed, it will be seen that it is definitely and distinctly known—as the readers of the HERALD were long ago told-not only how the crime was done, but who did it, and in whose interest they did it, and from whose hand the bravos received the money-the price of the blood of the man who had twice saved the country from the Bourbons. It may be remembered that when we informed our readers, many mont's since, that the authorities in Spain knew very well who was guilty of this murder, there was some indignation felt in Madrid, and, indeed, some question of incarcerating and otherwise punishing our correspondent; but the authorities thought better of it. Now the denizens of the virtuous capital know as much as our readers knew nearly a year since; and the worst feature of the case is that they cnow it, not through an inquisition organized to do justice on criminals, but through party recriminations-through utterances which republicans have been forced to make by unjust suspicions falling upon their party and themselves.

Upon the killing of Prim it seemed natural to many people to suppose that the republicans were guilty of that crime-that it was an act of rash and desperate vengeance upon the man who, almost alone, had prevented the establishment of the republic and secured the accession to power of another king; and they who knew most of the facts did what they might to encourage a suspicion that so entirely led investigation astray. But the republicans hinted that the men who instigated that crime dwelt in palaces, and the testimony taken on the occurrence certainly satisfied Serrano that they were right. It appears now that Colonel Solls, aide-de-camp to the Dake of Montpensier, relying too confidently upon the belief that certain packages of papers had been destroyed, assumed a very exalted demeanor of virtuous indignation when some unpleasant hints brought in his name, and distributed rough phrases right and left; and his offensive phrases have been caught up. José Lopez, a republican, now in prison, has had a handbill posted on the walls of Madrid, including declarations of which the government must take notice and that the Duke of Montpensier cannot ignore. His charge is that Colonel Solis carried on negotiations between a company of desperadoes, called "a secret society," and the Duke of Montpensier, and employed these men to perform a service. In what sort of service such men were likely to be useful the reader may judge. In pursuance of the negotiation the Duke of Montpensier personally often saw the wretches in his employ and spoke with them in his own house, and between Solis and Jauregui, one of these men, it was plainly understood that the great purpose was to put Montpensier on the throne of Spain, but that the immediate and pressing necessity with a view to that end, and presumptively the case for which they were employed, was to put Prim "out of the way:" and within a short time subsesequent to the killing of Prim, this same Jauregui complained to Montpensier that "all that the society had agreed to do was done, but what his aide-d2-camp had agreed to do

was not done." Such is the outline of the present revelations touching a bloody story-and the reader will find many further particulars in the letter to first with regard to the Spanish government, next with regard to the Dake of Montpensier. If the government now in Spain pretends in any sense to fulfil the primary purposes for which government is erected in civil societyto guarantee security of person and enforce respect for human life-it cannot now, for very shame's sake, longer refuse to make a proper investigation into this most scandalous crime, and at least place the odium where it belongs. As for the Duke of Montpensier, the finger of accusation is pointed at him with too much force to leave any doubt as to what the world requires of him. He cannot ignore this denunciation if he would not have men class him with the dealers in murder-if he would not forever be written down among wretches ready to gratify an unscrupulous ambition by the atrocious and cowardly purchase of the blood of a better man than himself. It will not do to say that the revelations of Lopez are beneath his notice. They coincide so well with what is certainly known-they are so specific and particular-and for part of them the proof is so accessible that that they will be accepted by all; and it will be set down as a piece of assured knowledge that the procurer of Prim's assassination is at last certainly indicated, unless the Duke of Montpensier shall deny these charges.

THE CHENEY WHITEHOUSE CONTROVERSY In Chicago came to a head yesterday, when the bishop paid bis preannounced visitation to the church and found the dissentient pastor there awaiting him in full clerical robes. He and the wardens were defiant, and the bishop having entered a written protest against the insolence of his ecclesiastical subordinates took his departure, while Cheney and his assistant triumphantly took the pulpit, and let out their venom by reading the fifty-second Psalm with a gusto that by inference applied every denunciatory word in it to the defeated bishop. The Church in Chicago must be in the demoralized state that seems synonymous with the name of that city when such unseemly things occur within her holy precincts.

THE RETURN OF OUR SUMMER SWALLOWS .-The fashionable season at the watering places is over and our summer swallows have returned to the city to rest. It is a blessed privilege for our overtaxed fashionables that there is somewhere a resting place for them. The poor birds are worried all summer and all winter, and if there was not a short season of repose for them in the autumn they would die. We welcome our summer swallows back to epjoy this bland weather and the comforts of a home in their season of respite.

THE HORRIBLE TERM, "Hancockracy," is being introduced into poilties. We shall have "cock-ee-doo-dle-ocracy" next. "Hip-ocraey" is already introduced into fashionable circles in New England.

Our Boautiful City Parks New Yorkers always gladly come back to town at the close of their season of summer travel, with all its mingled delights and annoyances. After the discomforts and discourtesies of country boarding houses, the gay confusion of Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport and other crowded fashionable resorts; after the monotony of rural seclusion; after the diversified scenery of rivers, lakes, forests, mountains, valleys and plains; after long, werrisome journeyings on dusty, dangerous railroads; after risks of steamboat explosions; after a voyage across the Atlantic or a European tour, and even after the exhilaration of ayacht cruise, they are glad to get home. They unfeignedly rejoice at once more seeing Broadway, with its kaleidoscope varieties of life, and our fine avenues, with mile on mile of brown stone fronts, after having often pined for them, as Madame de Sevigné used to pine, far away from Paris, for the very gutters of Rue du Bac.

This year the pleasure of returning New

Yorkers is enhanced by the magical transformation of our city parks into beautiful sources of health and joy and reflaing influences. Not only does a drive through Central Park and along Sixth avenue, which has just been thoroughly completed on the Telford-McAdam plan and opened for public use for two miles from the Park at 110th street to the Harlem river, disclose abandant proof of the energy and taste and almost incredible rapidity with which the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks have worked since they entered upon their labors on the 3d day of May, 1870, scarcely sixteen months ago, but a tour of the city parks will suffice to show how deeply indebted our metropolis already is to Judge Hilton and his efficient coadjutors for having more than quintupled the attractions which it offers alike to our citizens and to the stranger within our gates. It is truly marvellous to find what has been actually accomplished at the Central Park in carrying out and in correcting the plans of the former Board of Commissioners and in devising additional plans for the improvement of the Park in all that relates to its official management, its police, its army of skilled laborers, its drives, bridle-paths, walks, transverse roads, the sheepfold, the stables, the dairy house, the menagerie, the Arsenal museum, the Belvedere, the Terrace and Esplanade. the pretty ombras, the convenient settees, the fountains, the sculptures, the projected zoological garden, the conservatory, the hot houses or propagating houses, the green fields, trees and shrubbery, the lakes and ponds, the sewers and sidewalks and the wall around the Park. The recently completed Sixth avenue will in a few days be lighted throughout by new lamps, each of which is a model of elegance and utility. The superstructure of 145th street will shortly be finished, thus making a continuous drive from the Central Park to Macomb's Dam Bridge. But to return to our city parks. The Bat-

tery, so long neglected, could never lose its

unsurpassed natural advantages-a fresh sea

breeze and a comprehensive view of one of the noblest harbors in the world. In addition to these it now offers, extraordinary artificial charms. The first annual report of the Department of Public Parks to Mayor Hall makes this gratifying statement with reference to the Battery:-"We have filled in about seventy thousand yards of ma-terial; we have nearly finished the sea wall; we have laid out the grounds in plots, elegant and picturesque in appearance; we have planted over a thousand trees and busies." Nor has the necessity been forgotten of adapting the adjacent streets to existing and future business traffic, not detracting materially from the capacity of the Battery itself. Thus Whitehall street, at the entrance of the ferries, has been converted into a great open plaza, by throwing into it about seventy-five feet of the Battery, being a portion not very capable of ornamentation. State street has been improved by adding twelve feet to its roadway. Several drinking fountains and several for the use of horses will be erected around the exterior of the Battery. It is intended to erect similar fountains throughout all the city parks. A wide space has been devoted to the purpose of holding public meetings in the open air. The introduction of public urinals and ladies' cottages bere and in several other parks is highly commendable. In fact, the Battery may be regarded as a type of what the Commissioners do and intend to do to convert our parks from the neglected, repelling and unpleasant places which they have been for so many years into breathing spots that shall not only be ornaments, but also a pleasure to the masses who have not the means of frequent access to the Central Park, The Bowling Green, so interesting for its memorable Revolutionary associations, has been tastefully renovated. The Doane Street Park has been made an elegant little triangular spot, filled with deciduous trees, evergreens and shrubs. The Beach street triangle and the triangle at Christopher street have likewise been made attractive. Even the old dumping ground at the foot of Canal street has been provided with a new railing, coping, sidewalk, curb and park keeper, and is now a favorite playground of the children in the neighborhood. The triangle at the Five Points is still incomplete. although the railing and coping have been prepared to be set at any moment. The City Hall Park, with its cultivated enclosures, its trees, shrubbery, fountains and paved walks, excites universal approval. Washington Square has not only been delightfully transformed, but the plan for the extension of Fifth avenue in such a way as to avoid anticipated irregularity of appearance has been successfully carried out, and by the transfer of the surplus earth to Tompkins Square and of the railing to Reservoir Square a desirable economy has been effected. R servoir Square will be completed in a few months. Tompkins Square has already become so indispensable a pleasure ground and so manifest an advantage to the dwellers in its neighborhood as to be a most striking justification of the trouble and expense of the grand enterprise of improving the ity parks. Madison Square is rapidly undergoing changes which will make it as ornamental and as beneficial to its vicinity as Tompkins Square is to its humbler neighbors. Madison Park can well spare the space which has been surrendered for the advantages of widening the great thoroughfare in front of it. The parks on Sixth avenue and those upon Park avenue have been converted into elegant